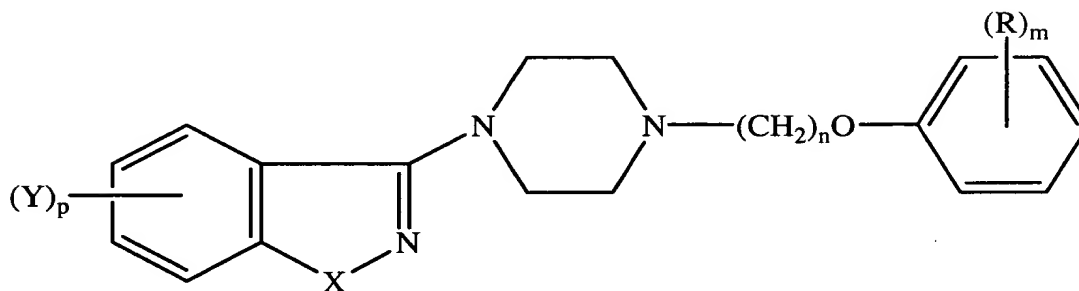


In the Claims

Please amend claims 25, 27 and 29 as follows.

25. (Amended four times) A compound of the formula:



wherein X is -O-, -S-, -NH-, or  $[-N-R_2] \begin{array}{c} | \\ -N-R_2 \end{array}$ ;

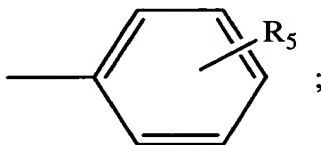
p is 1 or 2;

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F when p is 1;

Y is lower alkoxy [or halogen] when p is 2 and X is -O-;

$R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$  cycloalkyl, aroyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  alkanoyl, and [phenyl sulfonyl] phenylsulfonyl groups;

aryl is phenyl or



wherein  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine,

lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,]

nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

n is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl, [acyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl,] Cl, F,

Br, I, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>,

-C(=O)-alkyl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl;

alkyl is lower alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

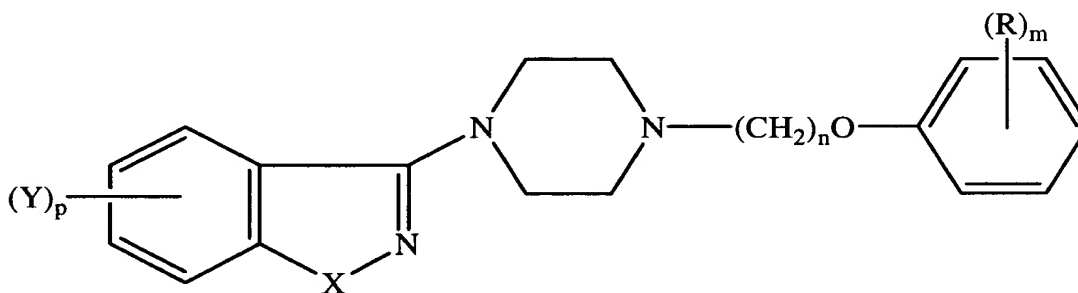
with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -O- or -S-, Y is hydrogen, and R is

hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein X is -S-, R is H, and m=1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

27. (Amended four times) A compound of the formula:



wherein X is -S-;

p is 1 [or 2];

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F[, when p is 1];

[Y is lower alkoxy or halogen when p is 2;]

n is 2, 3, or 4;

R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy, hydroxyl, [acyl, (C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>11</sub>) alkanoyl,] Cl, F,

Br, I, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino, -NO<sub>2</sub>, -OCF<sub>3</sub>, -CF<sub>3</sub>,

-C(=O)-alkyl, or -CH(OR<sub>7</sub>)-alkyl[,];

alkyl is lower alkyl;

R<sub>7</sub> is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

m is 1, 2, or 3;

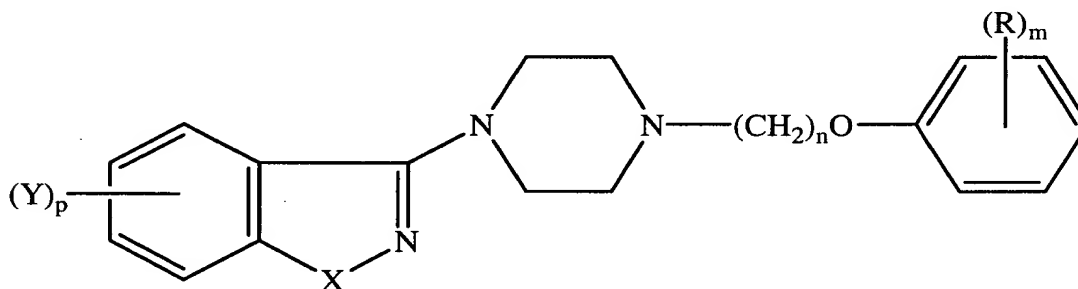
with the exclusion of compounds wherein Y is hydrogen and R is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>

alkyl, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>3</sub> alkoxy;

with the exclusion of compounds wherein R is H, and m=1;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.

29. (Amended five times) A compound of the formula:



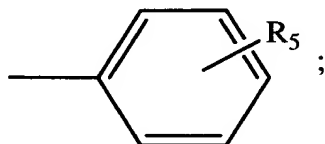
wherein X is -N-R<sub>2</sub>;

p is 1 [or 2];

Y is hydrogen, Cl, Br, or F[, when p is 1];

[Y is lower alkoxy or halogen when p is 2;]

$R_2$  is selected from the group consisting of lower alkyl, aryl lower alkyl, aryl,  $(C_3-C_{10})$  cycloalkyl, aroyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  [aroyl,] alkanoyl, and phenylsulfonyl groups;  
aryl is phenyl or



wherein  $R_5$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, hydroxy, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, lower monoalkylamino, [lower dialkylamino,] nitro, cyano, trifluoromethyl, or trifluoromethoxy;

$n$  is 2, 3, or 4;

$R$  is hydrogen,  $C_1-C_3$  alkyl,  $C_1-C_3$  alkoxy, hydroxyl, [acyl,  $(C_2-C_{11})$  alkanoyl,] Cl, F, Br, I, amino,  $C_1-C_3$  mono- or dialkylamino, acylamino,  $-NO_2$ ,  $-OCF_3$ ,  $-CF_3$ ,  $-C(=O)$ -alkyl, or  $-CH(OR_7)$ -alkyl[.];

alkyl is lower alkyl;

$R_7$  is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or acyl; and

$m$  is 1, 2, or 3;

or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.